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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
W OF THE WEEK,	291
EDITORIAL:	
George and The Socialists,	294
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
China and The Chinese,	294
Notes of Northern Travel.—II.,	295
The Sanitary Condition of Philadelphia,	296
Vice and Virtue in the Daily Newspapers,	297
WEEKLY NOTES,	297
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE- MENT OF SCIENCE,	298
VERSE:	
The Passion-Flower,	299
REVIEWS:	
Hammett's "Bibliography of Newport,"	299
Wellcome's "Story of Metlakatla,"	299
Briefer Notices,	300
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	300
PERIODICAL LITERATURE,	301
ART NOTES,	301
SCIENCE NOTES,	302
PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED,	303
DRIFT,	303

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CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1887.

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PRESENTATION OF THE ARCTIC SHIP "RESO-
LUTE," BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE QUEEN
OF ENGLAND.

Illustrated. FESSENDEN N. OTIS, M. D.
THE FIRST NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE ALLE-
GHENIES.

Illustrated. WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.
THE LATROBE CORN STALK COLUMN.

Illustrated. EUGENE ASHTON.

ORIGIN OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

PROF. FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE, Ph.D.
INDIAN LAND GRANTS IN WESTERN MASSACHU-
SETTS.

E. W. B. CANNING.
A LOVE ROMANCE IN HISTORY.

MRS. MARTHA J. LAMB.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO MISSOURI.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. WOOD.
THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL STUDY.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

EVEN the Free Traders are waking up to the fact that their prospects of securing a reform of the Tariff in accordance with their wishes are not very bright. They find their party majority nearly overcome in Kentucky, after a declaration in favor of Free Trade. They find the Democracy of Virginia putting itself behind Mr. Randall in order to save the State from the Republicans. They hear Mr. Foran telling his friends in Ohio that they have no chance with such a Free Trade plank as was sent them from Washington for the Democratic platform. And they see in no quarter any hope of accessions to their strength, in addition to the bolt of 1884. They look forward with apprehension to a Congress which contains no Mr. Morrison and no Mr. Hurd, and into which Mr. Carlisle made his way with difficulty.

Are the Protectionists ready to take advantage of the difficulties of their opponents? The first point for them to make is the organization of the House by the election of a Protectionist to the Speakership. As the Democrats will not vote for a Republican, why should not the Republicans vote for a Democrat who believes in Protection to Home Industry, and who will not abuse the dictatorial power which the rules of the House confer upon the Speaker to prevent legislation in accordance with the wishes of the majority? After the experiences of the last session it would be pure madness or treason to his own principles, if any Protectionist were to vote for Mr. Carlisle or any Free Trader of his sort. Without the support of the whole body of Democratic Protectionists, the Republicans would be strong enough to put one of them into the Speaker's chair. The choice is not confined of necessity to Mr. Randall. There are other able men of that party who would fill the place with credit, and facilitate the proper kind of legislation. Nor would it be the first time that a Speaker had been chosen by such a coalition. The election of Mr. Pennington, in February, 1860, after the struggle of many weeks, was nearly a parallel case. And that election of Mr. Pennington did its share in breaking up the Democratic organization, and forcing a reconstruction of party lines with reference to the approval or the condemnation of slavery. Just such a dissolution and reconstruction Mr. Watterson predicts in the near future, and that it will be on the line the Tariff has drawn; and more than one of the Free Trade organs admit that the campaign of 1888 will be fought on that line and not, as in 1884, on the personal abuse of candidates.

THE Commission to inquire into the financial relations of the Pacific Railroad to the national government have run against an obstacle in the person of Senator Stanford, the president of the Central Pacific corporation. Mr. Gould was frank enough about the history of the Kansas Pacific, even where the story was not one which any high-minded person would think to his credit. But Mr. Stanford declines to answer the questions of the Commission, on the ground that the information asked would do the government no good, and would injure the corporation he represents. To this view the Commission seems to submit, as it has decided to come eastward without waiting to press the questions upon the Senator, in case the United States Court should make an order to compel him to reply.

If Mr. Stanford were at the head of a private firm, which had no obligations to the government, he might decline with propriety to answer the questions the Commission has propounded. But the Central Pacific Railroad is the creation of a special law of Congress, besides being aided by the credit and endowed out of the public domain of the national government. In some sense the government may claim to be a partner in the concern, and

may assert its right, under the well-known rule of equity, to the fullest statement from the other partner in open court. Mr. Stanford cannot constitute himself the judge of what shall be told and what shall be withheld. It was his duty, in managing the road, to remember that he might be required at any time to make the fullest and most detailed statement of his conduct, and to abstain from anything which could not be shown to be honorable and above-board. Heretofore this class of corporations has assumed a special license to act with secrecy, and on lines the most open to question. But when the laws which govern them come to be understood, it will be seen that they, even more than any private firm, are under obligations to consider the public interest and to abstain from every kind of financial crookedness.

In the present controversy about the Fisheries the Canadians have the trick of insisting that they refuse our fishermen no right that is secured to them by any existing treaty; as though this were decisive of the point at stake. They assume that all the international rights which inhere in aliens are those which are covered by treaty engagement, which is very far from being true. Just as the greater part of existing business obligations are not covered by any written guarantee whatever, so the greater part of the private rights recognized by international law are those which never are specified in treaties. Should Mr. Cleveland exercise the summary powers which Congress has vested in him, and cut off all commerce by sea with Canada, he would not deprive the Canadians of a single right that any treaty secures them. He simply would retaliate on them for denying our fishermen the rights covered by the rules of international comity, by taking those rights from all their vessels at once.

The Canadians are ready enough to acknowledge this rule in the case of ordinary trading vessels. They apply no restrictions which would limit them to "wood, water, and shelter." And yet the Treaty secures nothing more to them than to fishing vessels, and nothing more to Canadian trading vessels in our ports. Under the suspension of commerce we still would extend to them "wood, water, and shelter," as demanded by humanity, while refusing them everything covered by comity.

THE Commissioners to enforce the Inter-State Commerce Act will be in Boston next month, when the solid men of that excellent city will have a proposal to make to them. It is nothing less than that the great through lines be permitted to carry goods from Western points to Boston at the same rates as to New York or Philadelphia or Baltimore. Nothing could be more clearly in conflict with the specific provisions of the law, unless the words "under substantially similar conditions" be stretched to the breaking point. The law evidently intends to forbid the creation or destruction of natural advantages by arbitrary rates. That Boston is at a disadvantage naturally for through trade, through being farther from the West than the other three cities, is too plain to need proof. It is not the business of the Commission to change this condition, or to permit the railroads to do so. The whole country has been injured by the attempt to force such changes in the past.

It would appear from the feebleness of the cheer with which the Harrisburg resolution tendering Mr. Blaine a bouquet has been received that the emptiness of the performance is pretty generally appreciated. The *Press*, of this city, gives some extracts from other journals, approving the step, and drawing large conclusions from it, but when it is mentioned that these are from the *Des Moines Register*, *Chicago Tribune*, and one or two others of a like sort, their value will not be estimated very highly. So far as

these and some other journals are concerned, the fixed purpose is to run Mr. Blaine again, no matter if his defeat were certain. It is from such friends, as *THE AMERICAN* took the opportunity to advise some weeks ago, that he should remove some part at least of his confidence.

It is suggested that Mr. Blaine "will not accept a nomination, unless it should be given him by acclamation." This is highly entertaining. A nomination by acclamation is no more likely to be presented him than is the premiership in the English government.

Meanwhile it is observable that the Democratic newspapers generally show their desire for his renomination. They begin to see very clearly that if the Republicans concentrate their full strength on a thoroughly fit and acceptable candidate, the defeat of Mr. Cleveland may be quite possible.

THE Republicans of Maryland held their convention on Wednesday, and renominated a State ticket, including Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. They were treated to a surprise when there appeared in the convention, after the candidates had been selected, Mr. John K. Cowen, of Baltimore, a prominent lawyer, and a well-known Democrat, who, in a brief but incisive speech, announced that he and others of his thinking proposed this year to support the Republican ticket. His explanation, covering a number of details, was simply that he and other Reform Democrats regard this as the most straightforward and effective way of dealing with the gross corruptions of the "machine" controlled by U. S. Senator Gorman. Against these Mr. Cowen has already dealt some heavy blows, by his prominence in the Citizens' Reform League, which conducted to a successful issue the prosecution of the corrupt election judges, and he doubtless represents a very important element of independent voters.

That it would be vastly to the advantage of the State of Maryland to experience a change of its politics is beyond reasonable question. Mr. Cowen alleges that "there never has been a contested election since 1875 in which the regulars have not been defeated and the opposition elected, but counted out," and he is in a position to know the exact facts of the case. The support which he and his followers will give to the local ticket, does not, probably, extend farther. "You can not expect me," he said, in his speech, "to support your national candidates. I shall retain my Democratic faith,—though just what that faith is I do not know, as one year the platform is Free Trade and the next Protection."

The Republican ticket includes Walter B. Brooks, of Baltimore county, for Governor; Robert B. Dixon, of Talbot, for Comptroller; and Francis Miller, of Montgomery, for Attorney-General. From a personal knowledge of Mr. Dixon, we can very decidedly affirm that the financial oversight of Maryland could not be in more competent hands.

THE issues raised in Maryland are of more than common interest, and, by the action of Mr. Cowen and the resolutions adopted by the convention, they are very sharply presented. The attention of the country can hardly fail to be drawn to the action of the people of that State, this year. In no other State, possibly excepting Indiana, has the President been so completely unfaithful to his pledges and assurances concerning the Civil Service, and nowhere has there been greater reason why he should have honestly carried them out. The corruptions of the elections in Baltimore have been systematic and shameful for years, and the very men who debauched them are the persons whom Mr. Cleveland has taken to foist upon the national service,—thus making himself accessory after the fact to a long series of political crimes. By the antagonism of the Republicans to this, and by their explicit demand for reform, they create a political situation to which the public will not be inattentive. Their platform not only says that civil service reform should be thorough and radical, but further demands that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper, practical competition, shall admit to public service; that

the tenure of offices shall be made secure during good behavior, and that the power of removal for cause shall accompany the power of appointment. This platform is emphasized by the course taken by Mr. Cowen and the Independent Democrats, and must be regarded as of more than ordinary dignity. The whole country is interested in seeing these issues brought to a popular decision.

THE Democrats of Boston are very sore, and not unnaturally so. In every other State of the Union the Republicans have been displaced to make room for them. But in Massachusetts the Mugwumps are Mr. Cleveland's advisers, and Collector Saltonstall controls more than the custom-house. By this policy the President, it is said by even his friends, hopes to carry the Bay State into the Democratic lines, and thus compensate for the possible loss of Virginia. But the faithful of the old line, who have been hoping for a chance at an office ever since the war, think this hunt for the Mugwump is a chase after the will-o-the-wisp. They hold that that vote was at its maximum in 1884, when Mr. Blaine had 24,000 plurality in Massachusetts; and they object to being sacrificed in this way to the remote possibility that Massachusetts will be bribed by a purely local reform of the Civil Service into a political revolution. They are going to send a deputation to Washington to tell the President how cold their toes are, and to enlighten him as to the political situation and its possibilities.

THE Anti-Saloon Republicans of Massachusetts have issued an address, which is signed by both the Senators, and by Mr. Long, Dr. Hale, Dr. Dorchester and many leading men of the party. It calls attention to the growth of the power of the liquor interest in politics, to the superiority of the Republican to any third party in counteracting that power, and to the necessity of electing only such Republicans to the Legislature as will work in that direction. In the last session the submission of a constitutional amendment of a prohibitory character was prevented by the efforts of the Third Party, which defeated some twelve or fifteen Anti-Saloon Republicans at the polls, by running its own candidates and thus giving the election to the Democrats. As a consequence, the Republicans had not the three-fourths majority in the General Court which they required for the submission of a constitutional amendment. The Democrats acted solidly against it, and for want of four more votes it failed. But the Republicans, as the address shows, made good use of their power as a majority for other legislation. They passed laws to put down liquor clubs, to raise the fees for license, to extend the power of objection to any particular license, and to secure prosecutions of illegal dealers in spite of the reluctance of district attorneys to prosecute. In these circumstances the signers of the address appeal to the friends of temperance to decide whether they or the Prohibitionists are the real and effective enemies of the liquor power.

THE appeal for a general and effective resistance to the liquor interest is the more urgent, as the whiskey business has been organized recently, somewhat after the model of the Oil Ring. The new association of distillers is formed nominally for the control of the output and the maintenance of prices. But it is certain to make itself felt in politics wherever a judicious outlay seems needed to keep a great State open to the free consumption of its product. The Oil Ring went into politics in Ohio under the demand of a much smaller necessity, and to its alliance with one wing of the Democratic party may be traced the worst political rascalities which have disgraced the Ohio Democracy.

THE address adopted by the Republican State Committee of Virginia is a singularly able review of the platform put forward by the Democratic convention which met recently at Roanoke. We do not find ourselves equally in unity with all parts of the address. We cannot take any pride in the fact that the Riddleberger bill for the adjustment of the State's debt was the work of the Republican party when in power, even while we see the

force of the criticisms of the subsequent incompetency of the Democratic party to deal with the question on that basis or on any other. But in the main we find the address very satisfactory reading. It deals chiefly with the relations of the Roanoke platform to that of the Democratic party of the whole country, and proves that the Virginia Democrats are now out of harmony with their brethren at large on every important question. They want a Protective Tariff; the national Democracy and the president it elected are aiming at Free Trade. They want the abolition of the International Revenue duties; the Democrats and their Speaker of the House refused even to allow of the discussion of such a proposal. They profess to desire the passage of the Blair bill; Mr. Cleveland worked with Mr. Carlisle, and had the support of the Democratic majority of the House in defeating it, after it twice had passed the Republican Senate. They have put themselves on ground repudiated by the Democratic party at large, in order to serve the purposes of that party in Virginia. In Virginia a genuinely Democratic party, avowing its harmony with the executive and legislative policy of the party at large, would have no chance whatever. But they hope to keep the people in that organization by creating a variety of Democrat which is suited to the local environment. So they hoped to keep Pennsylvania Democratic, until the voters discovered that the Democratic members might be sound enough at home, but helped to the success of unsound policies at Washington.

The unfriended of the Blair bill probably have made several discoveries about it since Congress adjourned. It was one of the elements which helped to reduce the Democratic majority in Kentucky. Its passage is demanded by the Republicans of Maryland, Ohio, and other States. In Virginia both parties are for it; the Republicans sincerely, the Democrats to save their party from ruin.

DR. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD publishes a weighty remonstrance against the passage of the Georgia chain-gang law to punish the coeducation of whites and blacks. He calls attention to the fact that separate education exists in all the public schools of the State, not by force of law merely, but by force of public opinion. But in private schools for the education of negro children there are fourteen white children, whose parents are Northern people resident in Georgia and engaged in teaching black children. What are these parents to do with their children? They cannot afford to send them to the North. They themselves have received such treatment from the white people of Georgia as leads them to believe that their children would not be well received in any Georgian school for white children. And when they are satisfied that their children can attend Southern white schools in comfort, they will do so. The social fabric of the State is not endangered by this slight exception to the general practice, and there is no need of legislation on the subject. Besides this, should these northern teachers persist in their practice of seating their children with their black pupils, and should one of them be convicted of it, it would be quite impossible to enforce the penalty.

Dr. Haygood is Southern enough to insist on separate education of the races; but he mistakes when he says that "ninety-nine hundredths of Americans, North and South," are of the same mind. But a very large proportion of his countrymen will approve his suggestion that the law of Georgia against miscegenation might be strengthened by a provision to send the parents of mulatto children to the chain-gang.

WE are likely to have another Indian war, whose right or wrong it is not easy to settle. A body of Utes in Colorado have left their reservation, and taken to a region capable of strong defense, with the evident purpose to make as much trouble as their resources will enable. Whether this was a wanton outbreak of savage bellicosity, or was provoked by white aggression and outrage, is matter of controversy. The whites have the better opportunity of stating their case, as they have the newspapers. But the

little that has been heard of the Indian side of the case inclines us to the belief that, as usual, the aggression has not been on their side, and that Sheriff Kendall of Meeker is a man who has much to answer for. We are surprised that the national authorities have been so slow to move in the matter. Their control of the Indians and the reservations is ample enough to enable them to prevent trouble by prompt action. But the usual rule is to let the Indians suffer, first, and then move in their behalf.

THE death of Professor Spencer F. Baird calls attention to the place of his nativity. He was one of the very large number of competent men of science whom this section of the country has contributed to the service of all of it. Born at Reading, in this State, he had his education at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and he went from there after a comparatively few years of intermediate engagements to his important work in the Smithsonian Institution.

THE dispute between the Dominion government and the provincial authorities of Manitoba has come to a head. The Ottawa government has issued an injunction against the construction of the Red River Valley railroad, and entrusted its execution to officials who find themselves entirely powerless, in view of the general opposition of the people. Their orders will not be obeyed. The road bed has been finished in great part, and the contractors are about to lay the rails, in spite of the opposition from Ottawa. The Manitoba premier, who is half Scotch and half Indian, has been to Ottawa to confer over the dispute; but neither party can back down with dignity.

This dispute brings to light the chief defect in the Constitution of the Dominion. There is no Supreme Court to dispose of differences of this character. The only appeal is to the British Privy Council, and from that both parties shrink, as from an alien authority. If the Dominion had been formed on our lines, after Sir Henry S. Maine and *The Quarterly Review* had learnt the beauties of the American judicature system, the case might have been different.

THE need of efficient Inter-State Commerce Commissioners is experienced in Canada, too. Commenting on a recent paragraph in *THE AMERICAN*, concerning the Rhode Island coal merchants' case, the *British Whig*, of Kingston, Ontario, says:

"Unfortunately the Inter-State law is unknown in Canada, or its decision would give a great many small merchants and private citizens ground for rejoicing. Some months ago, when the Canadian railway commission sat in Kingston, complaint was made before it of the injurious discrimination in rates shown to shippers by the railway companies, and those who detailed their grievances were surprised when told that in this matter there was no redress. The commission had practically no power to do anything, and when the fact became known interest in its work flagged and few expressed a wish to see it continued. A commission like that operating under the Inter-State law would be of immense benefit to people of Canada, but its appointment is hardly to be looked for until such time as the central government and the railway companies are less dependent upon each other for variations in fortune."

THE proclamation of the Irish National League by the Tory government has increased the difficulties of the administration. Yet the Tories hardly could do less with consistency. They urged the passage of the Coercion bill on the ground that a large part of Ireland was under the control of a terrorizing conspiracy, which destroyed the liberty of the subject. They spoke of this evil as not a contingency of the future, but as present and urgent. As the proclamation could not be issued in the recess, and needs a vote of Parliament to give it effect, they must proceed at once. And as it takes no effect until it is made definitive by the special proclamation of districts, the step just taken is no more than a demand for the ample powers specified in the Coercion law.

Yet the proclamation has administered a further blow to the coalition with the Liberal Unionists. Even Lord Hartington feels obliged to state that he was not consulted, and was surprised. Mr. Chamberlain speaks his disapproval more openly, but says it

was a matter for the ministers to judge of. Mr. T. W. Russell, the only Liberal who represents an Irish constituency, and who had been alienated already by the Peers' amendments to the Land bill, announces his departure from the Coalition. He has not gone over to the Home Rulers, for his own part, but he sees that the case against Home Rule has been ruined by the government. Ulster has been handed over to Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Russell "throws up the sponge."

All the signs point to a speedy dissolution of the coalition of Tories with Unionists. The latter find that the alliance has dragged them into a position which is intolerable, and from which they must escape, if they are not to commit political suicide.

GEORGE AND THE SOCIALISTS.

A LIVELY interest naturally attaches to the convention of Mr. Henry George, Dr. McGlynn and their following, held at Syracuse, last week,—the "United Labor Party" of New York, as they name it. In the New York city election, last December, Mr. George's candidature for the mayoralty received the support of the avowed Socialists, as well as of those partial Socialists who merely wish to confiscate the rent of all land. But Mr. George and his advisers, in looking around for reasons for their failure to carry the city, seem to have reached the conclusion that they would have done better if they had not been identified in the public mind with men of the red hue in politics. So, as soon as the election of delegates to the State Convention began, the work of cutting loose from the Socialists began also. But these gentlemen are not easily rebuffed. They chose rival delegates, and took their case to Syracuse, where they gave Mr. George and his friends a fair amount of trouble. But finally they were excluded from the Convention, and the breach between the two parties was made final and complete.

There are two points from which this action may be regarded—principle and policy.¹ In point of principle Mr. George no doubt regards his proposal of a rent-tax as so widely different from Socialism as to have no inner relations. That he does so is an important point for the interpretation of his theory. But we cannot think he is right in this estimate. There is no difference between property in land and other kind of property which will furnish a sufficient safeguard against Socialism, when once the question is raised. Any community which went as far as Mr. George proposes would find it impossible to avoid going much farther. When once it had dealt in drastic fashion with such an estate as that of the Astors, it would find that it could not keep its hands off the estates of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds and the Armours, although these are not in land. Mr. George's own theory that wages are paid out of earnings and not out of capital would carry him to a position in which he would be obliged to treat all our great accumulations as stolen from the wage-receiving class. He is inconsistent, therefore, in denying all affinity or kinship with the Socialists. His whole theory is but a way-station on the road whose terminus is Communism.

As to the policy of the course, we suppose nothing but a vote can decide. No doubt Mr. George had many supporters who, (like Mr. Powderly and Mr. Ford), have no sympathy with anything nearer to Socialism than the theories of "Progress and Poverty." Probably the socialist contingent among the voters was a small one. We suspect that a large proportion of the Socialists of foreign birth had no votes, and could help only in the preliminaries of the campaign. Many of them came over too recently, under the pressure of Prince Bismarck's legislation, to have been naturalized. Some of the more conscientious are excluded by the requirement of the law that they shall be well affected towards the government of the United States. We doubt if they cast 5,000 votes in all at the election. But we also doubt if their exclusion from the United Labor party will get Mr. George 5,000 votes more than he would have received otherwise, in his new candidacy for the secretaryship of state. New York city is his

stronghold. The local grievances growing out of a bad land system are worse in the metropolis than anywhere else in the whole country. The rural population is largely a land-owning population, and public opinion is controlled by that class. In no part of the State will Mr. George show any such strength as he showed last December in New York city.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.¹

BOOKS on China, of accepted authority, are limited in number. The one work to which all turn, whenever information is desired concerning that mysterious and almost unknown empire is S. Wells Williams's "The Middle Kingdom." Though there may be many others relating to the subject, there are few which present facts of importance that are not contained in it. General Wilson, however, has produced a new book on China which deserves present attention, and which will possess, for a long time to come, a real value. Prepared by his education as an engineer, by his career as a soldier, and by his experience as a man of affairs, he is handsomely equipped for a study of the complex details which compose the Chinese problem. He observes intelligently data relating to social, political, and material conditions. He describes the government, the geography, the physical features, the public works, the people, and the institutions of the empire, and he points out with much vigor the lines upon which progress and development must advance.

General Wilson was in China almost a year,—from October, 1885, to nearly a corresponding date in 1886. First stopping for a time in Japan, he entered the larger empire at Shanghai, and from there visited Tien-tsin and Peking, and subsequently made expeditions extending some distance into the interior, to inspect the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, etc. At Tien-tsin he saw repeatedly Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy and influential officer of state, and conferred with him freely concerning the proposed development of China's material resources by means of railroads.

The China of to-day,—meaning strictly the compact "Middle Kingdom," or China proper,—has nineteen provinces, the former number, eighteen, having been increased by the recent addition of the island of Formosa, or Tai-wan, which previously had been attached to the government of the nearest province on the mainland, Fo-kien. The area of this "Middle Kingdom" is about 1,800,000 square miles, and the population is variously estimated at three hundred to five hundred millions. "I have no data," says General Wilson, additional to that in other works, "but I have a decided conviction, based on my own observation, that the population of the entire empire cannot exceed 300,000,000. I have traveled extensively in Northern China and especially in the Great Plain, which is considered by all authorities as one of the most thickly settled regions of the empire, and yet I saw no evidence whatever of overcrowding or, indeed, of any extraordinary denseness of population. . . . Notwithstanding the fact that, with all deductions and allowances, China contains from one fifth to one-third of all the people in the world, I do not doubt it could support three times as many as now inhabit it, if all its land were brought under proper cultivation, and it were provided with a properly located system of railroads between the various provinces and outlying dependencies, for the purpose of interchanging their different productions one with another."

Up to this time China has no railroads. Not a mile of railway is in operation in the Kingdom, except a single line, seven miles long, located at the Kai-ping coal mines, eighty miles from Tien-tsin. This was built, almost surreptitiously, to carry coal from the mine to a canal, (which from the nature of the ground, could not be brought nearer than the seven miles), and is used for this purpose and no other. Yet, as already said, it is the only railroad now existing in China. But the need of railways is strongly appreciated by those Chinese who have intelligently considered the situation of the country. Military considerations, arising from the dangers that threaten on the Russian and English frontiers, and on the seacoast also, are not less important than the economic ones. The interior trade of China is depressed. Times are "hard." General Wilson describes city after city which he visited as decaying and dull. The fall in the gold value of silver has had a most unfavorable influence. But, besides, the great "Grand Canal," which was designed to accommodate interior commerce throughout all the eastern side of the Kingdom, has fallen into decay and is substantially beyond use. Both for protection against aggressive outside nations, and for the restoration of domestic prosperity, it is necessary to enter upon a new course.

That this new movement will be entered upon, General Wil-

¹CHINA. Travels and Investigations in the "Middle Kingdom." A Study of its Civilization and Possibilities. With a glance at Japan. By James Harrison Wilson, late Major-General United States Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General United States Army. Pp. 376. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.

son is apparently uncertain, though he describes in detail, at several points in his volume, the strong influence excited in favor of it by some of the chief men of the government. These are headed by the distinguished Li Hung Chang, who lives at Tientsin, and besides being governor-general, or viceroy, of the important province of Chih-li, (which contains Peking), holds several other official positions of high dignity. Of the same mind there also is Liu Ming-Chu'an, who was an army commander of high rank, and is now governor-general of Formosa; and Lin K'un-Yi, who is "southern superintendent of trade," (as Li Hung-Chang is northern superintendent), has also approved the policy. From recent developments it may be judged probable that the advice of these counsellors, who realize the true situation and interests of China, has been accepted by the imperial authority, and that a new era for the empire is about to open. It is, too, not surprising that the United States should be applied to for coöperation, in preference to other nations who have so urgently pressed themselves forward. The reluctance of the Chinese to engage in large schemes of internal improvement has been in no small degree due to their fear of becoming involved in financial obligations to the aggressive foreign nations, upon which a pretext for interference and control could be based. But they have, as they no doubt see, nothing of this sort to apprehend from the United States, whose policy is so entirely non-aggressive, and who would be more than content to see China so developed from within as to employ at home her teeming population. That China can readily command such a sum of money as may be needed for a railroad system,—say a hundred millions of dollars,—there is no reason to doubt. Her credit is good. Such loans, (of moderate amount), as she has contracted in the past have been punctually discharged, interest and principal.

The mineral wealth of China is large, but very little developed. Coal and iron are found in nearly every province except those lying in the Great Plain,—which is a vast deposit of alluvium brought down by the two great rivers, the Yang-tse-kiang and Hwang-ho. But comparatively speaking, no coal is mined, because of the want of transportation. There is but one coal mine in the whole empire, furnished with modern appliances, and worked in an intelligent manner, this being the one at Kai-ping, eighty miles from Tientsin, already mentioned. Its output was last year about 160,000 tons, a large part being sold to steamships visiting the Peiho River. Yet the need of fuel is extreme: General Wilson graphically describes the efforts of the people in the Great Plain provinces to gather every vestige of vegetation to burn during the winter. Grass and reeds are cut and raked up, the roots of the millet stalks are gathered, even leaves are collected, and the outer bark of trees is in some cases scraped off and housed. Indeed, it may be said that in the northern parts of the country the people habitually suffer from cold in winter, in comparison with our standard of comfort, and General Wilson illustrates this by mentioning of the inns of the interior that in winter they "are always cold and damp, so that the traveler's only refuge is to go to bed as soon as he gets his supper." Coal from mines in the province of Shan-si, a fine quality of anthracite, and lying in thick beds, is distributed throughout the surrounding country for several hundred miles in wheelbarrows, directed by a man between the handles, and drawn by one or two donkeys.

Space is not left us for a review of many interesting details referred to in the book. General Wilson's visits to the Great Wall, to the "Sacred Mountain," to the Home of Confucius, (the city of Chü-fu, where kindred of the philosopher live in large numbers, including one who is his seventy-sixth direct lineal male descendant); his inspection of the Grand Canal, and his experiences in an interior city with the extremely curious crowds of natives, are all very readable, and would bear liberal citations.

NOTES OF NORTHERN TRAVEL.—II.

LEAVING Toronto by a wretched third-rate boat of the Richelieu and Ontario line,—whose deceiving circulars promise you palatial and spacious accommodations,—at dawn you begin to thread your way among the Thousand Islands. The prolonged drought must have deprived them of much of their beauty, for we were not impressed as travelers generally are. I would not give Staten Island, as I saw it last, for the whole thousand as I saw them on this trip. Their outlines are not impressive. They have no large timber, except in the pictures. The villas which adorn many of them are commonplace in the extreme. And where the freshness of greenery is wanting, they look poor enough. They appear at their best in the neighborhood of Alexandra Bay; but even there they are not so fine as are some parts of Chautauqua Lake.

The scenery of the St. Lawrence is pretty and varied, but not equal to that of the lower Hudson, or even the upper Mississippi. Where the river runs between American and Canadian territory,

the superior energy displayed on the shores of the latter is visible even from the boat. The contrast of Ogdensburg with its Canadian rival Prescott is an instance of this. And indeed everywhere you get the impression that the contrast is between a rich and progressive country and a poor and stationary one. Nature has done something towards the contrast by denying Canada coal-beds, and giving it a colder winter and a shorter summer. But that nature has not done everything is seen by the contrast of these adjacent parts of these two countries, which still remind us of Lord Durham's famous report on what is seen on the two sides of the border. Undoubtedly the colonial position of Canada tends to hold her back. She has not developed a national life of her own. She has taken no step to assimilate the French and the British elements of her population into a nationality neither English nor French. She remains dependent for political and commercial initiative upon the old world. And until within less than a decade she adjusted her fiscal policy to the theories and the interests of England, rather than those of a new American country.

That the Canadians feel the disadvantages of their position is evident to a casual visitor. Indeed I did not realize until I entered the Dominion how much the country is agitated by the proposal to establish absolute freedom of commercial intercourse with the United States. It is the one live theme in the Canadian newspapers, of either language. It has thrust the old talk about a new Reciprocity Treaty out of sight, and the more it is discussed the more palpable its advantages are seen to be. It is rather unfortunate, however, that the Free Trade party is that which has taken up the proposal most heartily, the *Globe*, of Toronto, leading off. This causes commercial union to wear the appearance of an alternative to the protective policy, when in truth it is the natural complement of that policy. On our side of the line it enjoys the most hearty support from those who applaud the course Canada has followed since 1879, who would deprecate anything which would check the growth of her manufactures, and who wish for no advantage to ourselves at the expense of her industries. But the auspices under which the proposal appears in Canada tends to alarm the Protectionists of that country,—I am sure needlessly.

The monotony of the trip to Montreal, as everybody knows, is broken by the Grand Sault and the Lachine Rapids, the latter within a few miles of the city. Both seem more perilous than they really are. The Indian pilot, Baptiste, who formerly steered the boat down the Lachine Rapids, has just been obliged, by the failure of his sight, to retire from that duty. The view of the city from this point is praised in the guide-books, but in truth we found it unattractive in the extreme. The smoke of the great sugar refineries, blown eastward across the city, seemed to promise a dingy and dirty town, as well as to obscure the points of interest which otherwise would be visible. It was not until we got into the upper part of Montreal that we found what a clean and handsome city it is.

Montreal has the interest which attaches to a dual city. St. Lawrence street divides it into two parts. That to the east is the French town, populated by Frenchmen of the reign of Louis XIV., and with the circumscribed ideas of that day. Here and there an English, Scotch, or even a Yankee name may be seen on a sign-board. But in the main, all is French, the churches are Catholic, and the English language is hardly heard. At the same time the people, especially the younger among them, have mastered English enough to buy and sell. In the old Bonsecours market the French people from the adjacent country districts gather to sell their farm produce.

The British side of the town is more Scotch than English. The names on the signs, the number and costliness of the Presbyterian churches, and the bigness of bone in the people, all testify of this, as do many names of streets, and the custom of calling very short sections of a street by a distinctive name. Much has been said of the wholesomeness of oatmeal as a diet. It certainly does not contribute to personal beauty, if the Scotch people be taken as an instance. And its wholesomeness, especially for people of a sedentary life, is open to question. In many parts of Scotland every other person is a confirmed dyspeptic, probably through the prolonged use of this glutinous form of food. Carlyle's views of life would have been less pessimistic if he had made his start by "cultivating literature on a little oatmeal."

Few cities are so grandly visible as Montreal is. The drive up the Mount Royal by the easy zig-zag road brings the traveler to the finest outlook imaginable over the whole town and the adjacent country. Southward lie the mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont. East and west stretches the beautiful valley of the St. Lawrence. Below lies the city, with its rows of solidly-built houses of stone and brick, its fine granite churches and church towers, and its hum of busy life. Before reaching the summit you pass the residence of Sir Hugh Allan, the Scotchman to whom Montreal owes more than to any other single man since it surrendered to the British forces in 1762. From the hillside he looks

down upon a city which in great measure is the monument of his own abilities as a business man. It is to him that Montreal owes its position as one of the great steamship cities of the continent.

Formerly American tourists were tempted to buy a great variety of things in Montreal by the cheapness of wares imported from England. On all lines southward the custom-house officials were kept busy in detecting the carriage of goods which were not a legitimate form of personal baggage. Certain shops were widely advertised as in the tourist trade, and did a great business. All this seems to be at an end. Thanks to the great and general reduction of prices in America, and to the operation of the Canadian tariff, Montreal prices are no lower than prices in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. In the case of a great variety of articles they seemed to be even higher, without any advantage in point of quality. We postponed the purchase of one or two needful articles until we should get to Boston, because we were certain of getting what we wanted of better quality and at a reasonable price. And if we may judge from the much greater thoroughness in examining our baggage as we went into Canada, than when we were coming out, the advantage in smuggling is in taking American goods into the Dominion.

We did expect that some American reprints of English books would be stopped at the Canadian line, as they would at any English custom-house. Nothing of the sort. The Dominion is full of American reprints. They are offered for sale in every train and at every news-stand, their only competitors being cheap Canadian and British reprints of American books. Canada is the land of cheap literature. It gets the classics and the popular books of both countries for a song. Is not this closely related to the fact that it has almost no literature of its own, the free manufacture and importation of cheap reprints having destroyed the home market for native books? And do not we suffer, though in a less degree, from the same evil?

It is significant that the French Canadians are beginning to reprint French books in the same way. I paid fifteen cents for the fifth number of "La Bibliothèque Française," containing a complete novel by Andre Theuriet, and an amusing sketch by Champfleury. All the publications in the series (which is published in Montreal by "La Société des Publications Françaises") are of a high character; and the society also arranges to supply such periodicals, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes* down to the *Figaro*, on very low terms. This is one of the many signs that the French Canadian is beginning to cultivate closer relations with the France of the nineteenth century, and to break out of the narrow limits of intellectual interest in which church tradition has held him. His close intercourse with the New England States has helped to this awakening. And it is not of good omen for the perpetuity of Canada's relations to England that he begins to think for himself. Inside of independent Canada he may feel quite at home, in spite of differences of race, language and religion. But inside a British colony he will not long remain, when he begins to realize his own power, and to break ecclesiastical leading-strings. R. E. T.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE healthfulness of the district in which we live is to all of us a matter of the greatest concern. It is not merely a matter of life and death, but one which renders happy or miserable the entire period of life, determining whether our existence shall be full of health and physical enjoyment, or afflicted with nameless *malaise*, varied by more positive disease.

Philadelphia has a million inhabitants, and according to these figures stands fifth or sixth among the aggregations of humanity called cities. Its sanitary condition is dangerously defective, and none the less so because it is, of all cities comprised within the bounds of Aryan civilization, the most wedded to the traditions of three-quarters of a century ago. Philadelphians boast the healthfulness of their city: with a pride which would be commendable were it mingled with wise foresight they point to the death rate in New York, and hug themselves that they are Philadelphians. It cannot be denied that Philadelphia is, up to the present time, more healthful than New York. There are many reasons why it should be so, the chief ones being the overcrowding of houses in any given space within the latter city, and the abnormally large number of habitants in every dwelling.

But while New York is on the up grade, Philadelphia is on the down track. *Facilis descensus Avernus*. In a decade or two, unless Philadelphia reforms, the relations of health between the two cities will probably be reversed. New York has wider streets than Philadelphia; it has adopted more stringent regulations in building matters; it has a better system of sewage. On the other hand, Philadelphia is gradually losing the one great safeguard to which its comparative healthfulness may be attributed; it is gradually becoming crowded. Concentration is in progress; buildings are becoming more lofty, every available inch in the central por-

tions of the city is utilized, and more of the inhabitants are compelled to live in the limited space of apartments.

This concentration is unavoidable. It comes in every large city, and its day is upon us here. The history of Philadelphia runs parallel to that of London, but behind it. There was first a principal centre surrounded by a number of satellites, each of which had its nucleus; then came consolidation, and following upon that a great growth and condensation of human interests within the principal centre, to which all the others became subordinated more thoroughly than they were previously. But London, mindful of its danger, executed a grand system of sewage canalization, which, though far from perfect, and already proven insufficient, saved the health of the city, and made of a district the most fog-haunted in England, and with a soil impregnated with the decayed organic material of a thousand years of habitation, one of the healthiest places in the world. That the waste will have to be carried many miles further down toward the sea, and that additional main sewers must be provided for the ring of newer suburbs that has sprung up around the world's greatest city, does not detract from the value of what has been done. London is awake to its needs, and will do what is necessary before the evil becomes aggravated. Philadelphia is asleep, so soundly that it will not hear the cry of "Fire,"—it will wait till it is burned.

Philadelphia is now far from a healthy city. It is the chosen home of typhoid, and the perpetual abode of malarious diseases of various degrees of aggravation. Its health returns are rendered fictitious by the fact that "Philadelphia" includes such remote hamlets as Bustleton and Holmesburg, and such widespread suburbs as Germantown and West Philadelphia. Exclude these, and not only would the number of people per square mile be vastly increased, but the death-rate would climb higher. Such exclusion is necessary in order to bring this city into fair comparison with others.

Is it not high time to awake and act? Unless something is done, how can this city hope to escape becoming among the most unhealthy on the continent? It has narrow, fifty foot streets, the building line and street line coinciding, without the intervention of even five feet of space to contain the front steps; its "system" of sewers is a jumble of odds and ends taken over from the separate districts out of which the city was formed, and connected in a miscellaneous fashion; large portions of the city and even suburbs which are still healthy, because spacious, are without any sewerage system whatsoever; cesspools and privy "wells" abound not only in the back-yards, but in the basements of the houses of the blue-blooded aristocrat-democrats who dwell west of Broad and south of Market; the gutters are perennial sewers, full of green slime; and now, on every hand, tall piles are rising on each side of the narrow streets, as though to keep out every breath of air.

Let us, while yet there is time, prepare to meet the coming emergency. Let us set our sewers in order, and abolish our cesspools, properly pave our streets, (the cobblestone pavements of which, patched and uneven as they are, would shame the most belated European town), and keep our gutters clean; so that, when that concentration which the business interests of a large city render imperative and unavoidable has been accomplished, the increased crowding may be balanced by other factors which will tell in the direction of health.

Above all it is necessary to adopt a stringent building law, the conditions of which shall not be buried, as are the existing ones, among a motley pile of ordinances, important and unimportant, but shall be separate and accessible to every owner, builder, workman, and tenant. Tall buildings can be made far more healthful than low ones are made, but while the latter have been comparatively unregulated, the former must be properly built and placed under strictly sanitary conditions. There is plenty of good air high up, and a ten story structure covering five thousand square feet on each floor may, if it has an open space of five thousand square feet around it, be made more healthful than a number of smaller three story structures scattered over the ten thousand square feet, even though it may accommodate a larger number of inhabitants. In order to attain this healthfulness, the municipality must prescribe that an additional extent of open space be left between every two high buildings for every additional story of their height. Such additional space need not in all cases go down to the ground, but may be partially gained by diminishing the extent of the upper stories so as to admit light and air to the lower.

The apartment house, as well as the tall office building, will certainly be here soon. It is common in New York and Boston, present in Chicago and San Francisco, and must make an entrance here. We need not fear it if under proper regulations. No structure of this class should be permitted in any well-ordered city unless, besides conformity to the regulations of space mentioned in the last paragraph, its construction is held to a standard much higher than that now practised in Philadelphian street

houses. The thickness of the walls upon every floor and the minimum quality of their material should be prescribed; floors of solid wood, like those now much used in factories, formed of joist laid flat, covered with boards, and carried by stout wooden beams, should be insisted upon; the staircases should be of stone, or thick planks borne at both ends upon a brick wall; and the plumbing and drainage should be of the best materials and workmanship and carried on under strict surveillance. It is fortunately far more easy to carry out a thoroughly good job of plumbing and to comply with necessary sanitary regulations of all kinds in a large building than in a small one, and it is also far more feasible for the appointed officials to supervise the larger buildings.

It may seem strange to those who have not studied the matter, that wood should be recommended for the floors of large apartment houses or office buildings. It is so recommended because it is well known to be more fire-proof than iron. The latter is incombustible, but not fire-proof. Wrought iron twists with heat, cast iron collapses when water touches it, and structures built with iron joists and columns disappear before a conflagration with a rapidity almost equal to that of a board house. The only fire-proof materials are bricks, terra-cotta, concrete, and stone, and the last of these is very liable to split and crumble under great heat. Wood in masses is a slow-burning material. Ordinary floors, formed of joists set on edge, with inch boards laid over and lath and plaster under, are a series of flues divided by matchwood. But turn the joists flat and cover them with boards nailed closely down upon them, and it is not possible to burn down the structure by an accidental conflagration in a room. The solid mass of wood, untraversed by air currents, does not feed the flames, but slowly chars, and remains intact when water is poured upon it. Such a floor must be supported by strong beams at intervals of ten feet or even less, but even with this addition it is cheaper as well as far more reliable than an ordinary "fire-proof" floor of iron beams and brick arches dependent upon them.

It will take a generation, even if the shoulder is put to the wheel at once, to put this city abreast of the age, but a beginning must be made, and a decade of earnest work by earnest men would accomplish much.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

VICE AND VIRTUE IN THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

A N unknown friend encloses to THE AMERICAN a clipping from a recent issue of a New York contemporary, *The Churchman*, in which the characteristics of our daily journalism are discussed. Naturally enough, the theme of the article is the daily newspaper's exaggeration of what is trivial and vile, at the expense of depreciating what is useful and important. The subject is thus introduced:

"Not long ago an influential daily newspaper, being asked why it was that only a quarter of a column was devoted to the proceedings of an important educational convention, which was held in the place of publication, while more than three columns were given to a minute telegraphic account of a professional game of base ball in another city, replied that it was merely a matter of demand and supply; that its business was simply to meet the wants and comply with the tastes of its readers; and concluded by saying that when the public took more interest in education than in base ball, the respective kinds of intelligence would be proportioned accordingly."

Upon this theory, that the daily papers print what the public desires to read, the *Churchman* remarks that it is to a certain extent true that the supply of anything serves to excite and stimulate the demand for it. "All kinds of sensational and hurtful reading are justified on the ground that they are demanded by the taste of the public. Such a plea is a disgrace to the press and a dishonor to a noble profession." In addition, however, to the objections which thus lie against the rule of selection adopted by the editor, in determining what is and what is not "news," is the manner in which each report is liable to be "written up." It often happens, says the article from which we are quoting, "that the reports of the most important events of the day are written by men who have no true sense of responsibility, no real fitness for the task, and no principle to restrain them from giving an utterly false coloring to the facts which they undertake to relate. . . . It is quite impracticable for the city editor to exercise anything more than the most hurried and most general supervision over their work. Their 'copy' is sent to press at the last moment, and the next morning a great sensation is produced, and, as likely as not, an irreparable wrong is done to some innocent man or to some good cause. For an injury done in this way is in large degree irreparable. Not only does the newspaper, as a rule, stand by its reporters, and either refuse to correct their blunders or correct them in such manner as to make them worse, but in the vast majority of cases the wrong done is of that impalpable sort that it cannot be corrected at all; and in any case the wrong, having a whole day's start at least, is never overtaken by the modest 'correction' that is printed without head-lines and thrust into some corner."

The criticisms of *The Churchman* are so obviously justified by

the facts of the case, as to the average daily journal, that we need only reprint them. But the reasons why the daily newspapers contain what they do, and omit what they do, are perhaps not so well understood. This branch of the subject needs a more scientific inquiry. We may suggest some of the data on which it may proceed. It is undoubtedly true that the editor of the daily paper wants to supply the demand. He wants his paper to "sell." He is striving, above all other things, to "run up" its circulation, and so make claim to the advertising patronage of the community, as well as secure the fraction of profit on sales. If, therefore, he had any reason to think that a full report of the proceedings of an educational or a scientific body would be more popular than the details of baseball matches, he would undoubtedly give the former. But of course he knows that it would not. The number of people who are desirous, or even willing to be informed is small compared with those who demand to be entertained. Many readers express, from time to time, their satisfaction with THE AMERICAN, but our constituency, we regret to say, is by no means so large as that of *The Judge*, or *Puck*, or *Texas Siftings*. Very excellent people have candidly told us, upon occasion, that they found a paper like THE AMERICAN "too hard reading," and must have, at the close of a day's business, something to amuse them.

It is idle, therefore, to expect that so long as readers prefer base-ball reports to scientific articles, the daily editor will give them the latter to the exclusion of the former. And at this point we venture to point out what is the real key to the whole matter. The editor respects the man who demands better reading. But he knows that this man is a person who must have a daily newspaper; that even if four-fifths of the page is occupied by "news" from the slums, while that of real value is crowded in a corner, still he must buy the paper, and see what it may contain. This customer is sure. On the other hand, the person who enjoys the slum reports will buy no newspaper that does not contain them. He is not a sure customer, at all. If sales are to be run up, his taste must be catered to. The great chance of gaining circulation lies in forcing the paper upon the attention not of the discriminating minority, but of the indiscriminating majority, and it must be made lively with such matter as will capture their liking. Accounts of crime, "personal" details, social affairs, are printed with this view, and must continue to be, so long as the present state of facts exist. To be sure it may feed the very taste upon which the demand for such literature rests, but so do theatres that throw out legitimate drama for sensational pieces, and can find no room for what is clean so long as the unclean draws better. The newspaper is, indeed, better off than the theatre; every intelligent person must know the day's news, but the need of going to a play-house is not imperative.

Something may be done, no doubt, by a united and firm demand for a higher class journalism. It will be most effectively presented, if readers will systematically discriminate, when they buy their paper, in favor of that one which is least offensive, and most respectable. It is probable that this plan, if well followed, would produce important results, for it would so much help the higher class of journals as to encourage them in avoiding offense, while it would leave the others entirely to the support of their scavenging patrons,—a condition which they would not be long in discovering and lamenting.

One fact, however, must be noted. There are many tastes within the limits of the allowable. Because a man is wrapped up in science, it does not follow that plenty of other people, just as reputable, may not be equally absorbed in other subjects. The newspaper therefore must cover a wide range. It must print the baseball reports, for they represent the taste of a great number of people, and are not necessarily objectionable in any reasonable sense. What it should not do is to celebrate the vicious side of life, to pry into private affairs, and to carry "personal" information to excess. And of course it should be honest and accurate.

WEEKLY NOTES.

BEGINNING with the eve of August 6th, the city of Göttingen witnessed the celebration of the third Jubilee of the University of that city. It was founded on August 7th, 1737, through the patronage of George II. and the efforts of his minister, Ernst Gerlach, Freiherr von Münchhausen, and is officially known as the Georgia Augusta University. The ceremonies, or rather the celebration, was opened with a symphony concert, the 9th symphony of Beethoven being given in Göttingen for the first time. The whole town, according to the *Göttingen Zeitung*, took on a festive look, and so numerous and rich were the decorations that the principal streets had the appearance of a *salon*. In this mood, and with a royal salute, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Rector Magnificentiſſimus for the occasion, was greeted. Then, after divine service, commenced a series of speech-making, dining, and complimenting. The students presented an address to the Rector

Magnificentissimus, to which he replied. Dr. Ritschl gave an oration, as did also Minister of Education von Gossler, whereupon the latter was decorated with the great cross of the order of Henry the Lion. The faculty, among whom are the well-known names of Lagarde and Ebstein, received minor decorations, and the happiness of all was crowned by congratulatory telegrams from the Emperor, the Empress, and Prince Bismarck.

All the learned societies of the University met, and what is more important all the students-corps did the same. Many "old boys" came back for the frolic and *Kneipen* and *Commersen* were given without number. Poems were read, songs were sung, and the air was full of sentiments like *Vivat, crescat, floreat alma mater Georgia Augusta; Storst an Göttingen soll leben*; and one read:

*Extra Göttingen non est vita,
Si est vita, non est ita.*

* * *

THE arrangements for the Constitutional Convention Celebration in Philadelphia, next month, go on energetically, and it is now well assured that there will be a great gathering of people, of all conditions. After a delay which made the projectors of the feast fear there would not be time to arrange for it, President Cleveland has sent his acceptance of the invitation to dinner at the Academy of Music on the evening of September 17th, and at least three hundred persons are expected to sit down with him,—at their own cost, it should be understood.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

NOTES ON THE NEW YORK MEETING.

AMONGST all the functions of a large scientific gathering that of supplying the glow of intellectual companionship to a more or less isolated worker is doubtless the chief. If this be so, the attractiveness of the meeting-place is an important factor in the success of the meeting, and a gathering in New York City could not but be attractive. It is rather curious that in the list of the cities, large and small, in which this Association has previously held its meetings the name of New York does not appear. This is the first New York meeting. The reason for this is perhaps to be sought in certain disadvantages attendant upon a meeting in the metropolis,—the small particle that the Association contributes to the ocean of humanity, the absence from town of many likely to be interested in its doings, and so on. On the other hand such a meeting serves to increase the membership of the Association and to bring distant members to a realization of the intense activity here. In all these respects the New York meeting has been eminently successful.

The retiring president, Prof. Edwin S. Morse, in vacating the chair gave way to Prof. S. P. Langley, formerly of Allegheny City, Pa., now connected with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Prof. Langley's researches on radiant heat, and his many contributions to solar physics have won for him many honors abroad as well as at home.

Amongst the scientific transactions of the meeting the address of the retiring president deserves especial mention. It was a vigorous presentation of "What American Zoölogists have done for Evolution," and was marred only by a too rapid and careless delivery. Many who did not hear the address will be glad to read the abridged account of it in *Science* of August 12th. Prof. Morse dwelt upon the great and comprehensive change that Darwin's work has initiated in the course of human knowledge. In the words of Asa Gray, "it is an advance from which it is evidently impossible to recede." The evidences of the truth of the derivative theory contributed by American workers are many and important. The palæontologists, such as Cope and Marsh, have ingeniously filled up the gap in the pedigrees of the vertebrates of to-day, the zoölogists have shown in a thousand ways the existence of those very traits upon which the truth of this theory depends; the observers of the variation of talent in man and in individuals of the lower animals sanction the application of this all-important generalization to the highest interests of humanity, even to the origin of its great men and its policy in complex social problems. American biological science stands as a unit for Evolution. The opposition to it grows less, and the advance of science ever increases the mass of the evidence in its favor. With this new truth science stands waiting to enter upon a beneficent mission to mankind.

The addresses of the presidents of the several sections were very attractive. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton spoke upon "Prehistoric Chronology of America." He outlined the evidence for the antiquity of man upon this continent, limiting it to not more than 35,000 years; and believed that man did not develop here, but migrated along the pre-glacial land bridge that once connected Northern America with Europe. The evidence for this view he derived

from various sources; the striking resemblance of legends; the antiquity of the monuments left by early man; the industrial activity demonstrated by the instruments now found in his former dwelling places; and by other evidence, linguistic, physical, and geological. Prof. Alvord, of Amherst, made a strong plea for "Economy in the Management of the Soil." He estimated that the grain export carries out of this country 13 per cent. of the land's fertility. We should send out the animal products and keep at home the plant food; should follow a policy for the future, and not live on the luxury of the present. Prof. Anthony, of Cornell, maintained the "Importance of teaching physical science in the public schools." He based his pleas on the practical usefulness, the educational fitness, and the timely value of the study, and contrasted with it the highly useless, because precocious, language lesson and memory cram. Mr. Eckley B. Cox, of Drifton, Pa., spoke to the Mechanical Science Section upon the value of a sound scientific training to the practical business engineer; the office of the engineer is to save waste, and this can be done only by theoretically knowing how waste arises. Prof. Gilbert, of Washington, called attention to the importance of the work of the International Congress of Geologists, and interestingly reviewed the history of that organization. Prof. Farlow, of Cambridge, considered the various theories advanced to explain the origin of vegetable parasites, from an evolutionary point of view.

The sections of most popular interest—Anthropology and Economics—dealt with problems of great scientific value. The papers and discussions before each of these sections were on a variety of subjects and contained an unusual number of really valuable contributions. The able presidency of Dr. D. G. Brinton, of the Anthropological Section, contributed much to its success. Mr. Beauchamp opened the proceedings with an account of some aboriginal New York village sites. The value of the paper consisted in the completeness of the record, both historical and archaeological, which the author was able to collect. Dr. C. P. Hart spoke on the pessimistic views of life accompanying diseases of organs below the diaphragm and optimistic views of patients diseased above it. A statistical table giving the percentage of each kind of view with various diseases served to prove both this and allied peculiarities. Prof. T. Wesley Mills gave a most interesting account of an isolated community of 300 persons living on a Bahama island. The mental sluggishness of the people he attributed mainly to the deadening monotony of the climate; and many of the physical, psychological and social characteristics which the evolutionary doctrine has made important are there well illustrated. Dr. C. C. Abbott gave a complete account of certain sites in New Jersey, valuable alike for the picture of primitive life it suggested as for its aid in guiding us to a date of the early settlements. Mr. Stewart Culin gave a glimpse into the social life of the Chinese in our midst; their customs; their connections with home; their religious views; and their vices.

Besides the usual number of minor contributions, certain more theoretical papers deserve a notice. A paper sent to the meeting by the Hon. Horatio Hale, of Canada, raised a profitable discussion on the true basis of ethnology. Dr. Brinton reviewed the evidence for the true subdivision of the Palæolithic period; while a paper by Dr. Joseph Jastrow dealt with the variety of psychological types revealed by the predominance of sight and of hearing in mental acquisitions.

The section of economies spent much time very profitably on the discussion of the food-question alike from its physiological and its economic aspect. Prof. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, was the chief speaker, and explained very conclusively the waste of energy brought about by an ignorance of the laws of feeding. His main position is that the economic value of food is to be measured by its energy-giving power; and this in turn depends on a strict analysis of its chemical constituents. It is not always the most expensive that is best; and the true anti-poverty society is that which tells the workman what to buy and how to prepare it to get him most use with least abuse. The discussion left all with the conviction that the theoretical basis of this problem was now sufficiently secure to justify an extended application of these tenets in every-day life. Another interesting discussion took place in company with the Mechanical Science Section on the Nicaragua Canal. A variety of papers on the engineering difficulties, the social and climatic peculiarities, the natural advantages, and the economic relations of the question indicated the importance of action in this matter by the Government. A third subject of discussion concerned "Manual Labor." Though ably handled, little that was new was brought out. Amongst the papers that of Prof. James, showing the illusory nature of statistics, when not carefully handled; of Mr. Howe, calling attention to the increase of blindness; of Mr. Lee, giving from the Chinese standpoint a view of the Chinese question; deserve especial mention.

The section of Biology was not so successful as it has been in former years. Most of the papers were very technical and excited

only a limited interest. To this statement the work of the Botanical subsection forms an exception. This part of the section was unusually interesting and the number of botanical papers unusually large; and that, too, though much of their work was brought before the Botanical Club.

The main interest in the Geological Section was centered in the report of the Committee on the International Congress of Geologists. The general feeling was that the function of such congresses was extremely important, owing to the fact that in geological work the comparison of results obtained from examination of widely distant areas is amongst the most hopeful methods of solving a variety of important problems. Questions concerning geological nomenclature and a uniform coloring for maps were much discussed. This Section dealt with an unusual number of papers, of which it is impossible to speak specifically. Much the same must be said of the Section of Mechanical Science. The members of the Section expressed great satisfaction with the results of their deliberations.

Great interest was taken in the paper by Mr. Edison, describing his new invention for obtaining electricity directly from fuel. The description of the experiments that lead up to the invention were as interesting as the invention itself promises to be valuable.

The general lecture was delivered by Prof. Drummond, of Glasgow, and graphically describes the "Heart of Africa." The social features of the meeting were almost too attractive. So many excursions and receptions were on the programme that little time was left for necessary recreations. Though the meeting was smaller than expected, its success was sufficiently evident to justify a second meeting in New York in due time.

The president of the next meeting, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, will be Major J. W. Powell, who is prominently connected with the Geological and the Ethnological bureaus of the national government.

J. J.

THE PASSION-FLOWER.

WITH tendrils firm the passion-flower clings,—
Green leaves, put forth in early days of hope,
And purple blossoms, born of toil and pain,—
Clings to an iron cross: so Love her tribute brings.
Day follows day: Hope lives; and Faith upsprings;
New leaves unfold,—new blossoms bud and bloom
To hide the uplifting cross from human sight,—
While every tendril close and closer clings.

P. B. PEABODY.

REVIEWS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NEWPORT, R. I. By Charles E. Hammett, Jr. 1887.

THIS is a well printed quarto of a hundred and eighty-five pages, just issued from the local press of Newport. It is modestly called "A Contribution to the Bibliography and Literature" of that city, and it disarms minute criticism by inviting notices of any errors of omission and commission. Its list of books published or printed in Newport counts at a rough estimate nearly a thousand numbers, and these constitute a very valuable manual for the American bibliographer, who is rapidly coming to the front both in Europe and in this country. The alphabetical order of arrangement is chosen for the body of the book, but a chronological list is added, which makes a capital sketch of the rise, growth and extent of the press in Newport. There is a very exhaustive list of Newport maps, a branch of history too little studied, and as the first special mention of Newport is in the account given by Verrezano of his visit in 1524, and the place he assigns it on his map. Mr. Hammett has prefixed to his book an etching of the Harbor as the early Italian describes it. Newport is especially rich in maps made by English and French officers during their stay in its waters, and as some of these are still preserved in its old Library, the Redwood, they are also specially described. As a refuge for men who suffered from religious persecution, Newport was naturally the harbor for theological views not received as orthodox in Boston, and from 1647 down to quite a late period, it gave its imprimatur to many controversial writings. When James Franklin was driven from Boston, he found in Newport a place of security, and the first production of his press there was Barclay's "Apology." A newspaper, the third issued in New England, had brought him into trouble, but he made another effort, and Mr. Hammett reproduces a page of the *Rhode Island Gazette*, of 1733, "Printed and Sold by James Franklin at his Printing House under the Town School House." His son and successor in 1758 established the *Newport Mercury*, which through a long line of successors, is still published, and fairly lays claims to being the oldest paper in the country.

Mr. Hammett's care has not entirely prevented those blunders which undo the industry of the most painstaking bibliographer, and his entering Shipley's Sermon under "Lord" is only a clerical error,—a misreading of the long title of the "Lord Bishop of St. Asaph," but as the book is properly entered under "Shipley," no collector can well be misled into a vain search for an author nowhere to be found. Newport borrowed this and other books from the Philadelphia press, where a very large proportion of the books issued in America were then published. The two big quartos of "Hildeburn's 'Century of Printing in Pennsylvania'" and the small quarto of Hammett's Bibliography of Newport show the ratio between the American metropolis of the last century and the New England seaport. The theological impress given by its early settlers is well maintained through a long line of famous preachers, and just as Gorton and Clap represent its first years, and Hopkins and Stiles its later, so Brooks and Thayer are its representatives in our own days, and if these loved literature for its own sake more than their hard and dry predecessors, they were none the less dear to their parishioners and to the still larger circles of their readers and admirers. Hammett's Bibliography is creditable to the Newport of history, and will be a help to its annalist, as well as of interest to all students of American literature.

THE STORY OF METLAKAHTLA. By Henry S. Wellcome. Illustrated. Pp. xx. and 483. London and New York: Saxon & Co. 1887.

A queer book, this! Profuse in punctuation, as the following extract may prove: "Therefore, he asked the Conference, whether it, was prepared to advise the Society, to allow Metlakahla to assume its independency—work out its own destiny,—and bear its own expenses? The majority, of the Conference; resolved, to advise the Society to constitute Metlakahla into a lay mission, and leave the work in Mr. Duncan's hands, without clerical supervision; the minority, wanted to give the mission its full independence." Italics are not so abundant on every page, but most of the sentences are well peppered with stops. In spite of these typographical freaks, and of frequent wanderings from his subject, the author manages to tell a strange story of the triumphs and disasters of a missionary enterprise among the Indians of British Columbia. Mr. William Duncan, a Scotch layman, went thither in 1857, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. In a few years he accomplished the unprecedented task of taming, civilizing, and Christianizing the fiercest cannibals of the Northwest coast. In twenty years the work had reached such success as to win favorable comment from every visitor to that distant region, and especially the approbation of Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada. In the eyes of both Indians and whites Metlakahla was the model Christian town. Clergymen felt themselves honored in being called to assist in the great work conducted by a layman to such glorious results. At last came a Lord Bishop, in full canonicals, who found that more pains had been taken to make these cannibals Christians than to train them in the ritual of the Church of England. He began at once to remonstrate, dictate, interfere, and stir up strife. By bribes he alienated a few Indians who had been engaged in the work. He alienated the great English Society which had partly defrayed the expenses. He alienated the government of British Columbia, so that gunboats and soldiers were employed to harass the inoffensive Indians. He alienated the Dominion Government, so that the land on which the Indians had allowed a schoolhouse to be built in their village was wrested from them. The Bishop was now not alone in his hostility. The land question had come prominently to the front, and in the interest of the land-grabbers, who seek the extermination of the natives, the Chief Justice of Victoria has recently declared that the Indians of British Columbia have no rights in the land, but such as the Crown, out of its bounty and charity, may accord them. These Indians were once assured by Lord Dufferin that the original title to the lands existed in their tribes. They have shown their respect for law and order by appealing to the higher authorities against the outrages to which they have been subjected. They have sent delegates to Victoria and Ottawa to plead their cause. Mr. Duncan, also, has visited these capitals, and has gone to London to defend himself at the headquarters of the Society which once regarded him with honor, but now rejects him and repudiates his work. All these efforts have proved ineffectual to secure the Indians in their aboriginal rights and to restore peace to their community. Their resources in their own land have been exhausted, and now a thousand civilized Christian Indians seek permission to make a new home in Alaska, where they may have refuge from gross and malicious persecution of church and state. Such is a brief outline of the plea which Mr. Wellcome presents, and which he has injudiciously loaded with disquisitions on many things pertaining to human progress from barbarism to civilization. Perhaps there may be important testimony to allege on the other side, and the Lord Bishop

may not be so black as he is painted, but so far in the discussion of the subject, the indictment seems to stand without disproof.

J. P. LAMBERTON.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"THE Romance of the Canoness, a Life History," by Paul Heyse, is a fair example of the ultra sentimental type of German novel. We have wondered sometimes if books of this order could be greatly popular with American novel readers, the conditions emphasized being so very different from those to which young people here are accustomed. Our youth are sentimental, too, but not in the lugubrious style of the Germans. "The Romance of the Canoness" is devoted centrally to descriptions of life in those peculiar religious houses in Germany, the members of which lived in common, but without taking monastic vows. It is intelligent, even able, but heavy. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

"The Autobiography of a Slander," by Edna Lyall, (D. Appleton & Co.), is a half-pathetic half-humorous novelette exhibiting the clever powers of Miss (Mrs.?) Lyall in a new light. "The Autobiography" is quite unlike anything else she has produced, and it will certainly enhance her reputation. It is a story of mischief wrought by idle tale-bearing, involving the misery of innocent people. The idea is worked out with much spirit and originality.

A new vein is also struck by Frank Barrett in "His Helpmate" (D. Appleton & Co.) This author has been identified with sensational novels fairly good of their kind, such as "The Great Hesper," but "His Helpmate" is mainly domestic. It has a spice of exciting incident, but the interest as a whole is subdued. It is a bright and wholesome little tale.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DOES not the current news paragraph in regard to the literary success of Mary E. Barr refer to Mrs. Amelia Edith Barr, of Cornwall, N. Y.? I have thought so ever since said paragraph began to appear, and have wondered how such an error could have crept into a New York paper like the *Publishers' Weekly*, which is almost uniformly trustworthy. The statements which the paragraph in question contain are doubtless true of Amelia E. Barr. Mrs. Barr has written a great deal of fiction. She was born in Lancashire, England, in 1833. Since her struggles in New York began, she has earned her way by pen-work, and helped support her two daughters, Mary A. Barr (now married) and "Lillie E." (Eliza Houston) Barr, both of whom have done much literary work, and the latter of whom (born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1853), is the author of "Dot and Dime: Two Characters in Ebony," "Inside Southern Cabins," and "Headquarter Papers." The most successful of her (Mrs. A. E. Barr's) stories are: "Cluny MacPherson," "The Hallam Succession," "Jan Vedder's Wife," and "The Young People of Shakespeare's Dramas." "Jan Vedder's Wife" was in its 60th thousand in England, two years ago. Of other novels which Mrs. Barr has published, I may name "The Lost Silver of Briffaith," "The Last of the MacAlisters," and "A Daughter of Fife." She and her daughter Lillie live together, in a cottage called "Overlook," not far from E. P. Roe's home, on the Hudson.

E. R. C.

Westerly, R. I., August 22.

Some interesting announcements are made by Messrs. Roberts Bros. The firm expects to have ready about September 1st, Judge Tourgé's new novel, "Button's Inn," for which the advance orders have been very heavy. A complete edition in one volume of the poems of Helen Jackson is in the press of this house. Also "Garden Secrets," by Philip Bourke Marston, with a sketch of his life by Louise Chandler Moulton.

News was received by cable on the 20th ult. of the death at an advanced age of John Palgrave Simpson, the English novelist and dramatist. It is stated that in addition to some dozen novels, little known on this side of the Atlantic, Simpson produced over fifty pieces for the stage of various kinds, original and adapted, among which may be named "World and Stage," "Second Love," "Step by Step," "All for Her," and "Time and the Hour." In collaboration with Mr. Herman Merivale he produced "Court Cards," "A School for Coquettes," etc. His most successful work in this direction, with the exception possibly of his original drama of "Second Love," which has been very popular in England and the United States, was an adaptation of Sardou's comedy, "Pattes des Mouches," under the title, "A Scrap of Paper." His latest considerable work was a life of von Weber, the composer.

"Some reports of publishers," says the *American Bookseller*, "as to the cost and sale of books published at the time when Mr. Besant was accusing all publishers of—well call it secret profits—ought to

make some manufacturers reflect. Of new books published here, about one in ten sells over 5,000 copies, and one in five over 2,000. Many of these books we may say, indeed most, are in every respect equal, if not superior, to the flood of English reprint. Many of them would have left handsome profits to all concerned if they had a fair chance. More paper would have been used up, more presses kept running, and more binderies busy."

Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, announce the fall trade sale of books, stereotype plates, etc., to begin September 15th. They state that a large number of publishers will make heavy consignments and request lists to be forwarded as soon as possible.

Messrs. Harper have notified Collector Seeburger of Chicago of their ownership of the copyright of Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur." The book is being published in Canada with a view to its importation into the United States, and the Government authorities are requested to detain all copies of the Canadian production.

Mr. R. L. Stevenson's biographical memoir of Fleeming Jenkin will run, with appendices, to about one hundred and fifty pages. It will introduce the reader to a selection, in two volumes, of Mr. Jenkin's essays and reviews, arranged for publication by Mr. Sidney Colvin and Prof. Ewing.

The newly discovered Leibnitz letters, recently mentioned in THE AMERICAN, are more numerous, it appears, than was at first believed. They have been entrusted for sifting to Dr. Stein, of Zurich.

The first installment of the elaborate work, "The Birds of North America," will be ready both in English and German early in November. It is to be produced at a cost of about \$20,000. Professor Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Goering, of Leipzig, and Professor Metzel, of Berlin, are preparing the drawings.

The Swedish novelist Emilie Flygare-Carlen is about to publish her memoirs, with the title "Aftermath from the Career of an Octogenarian Writer." Madame Carlen has just entered her 81st year. Many of her romances have been translated into English, and several of them have appeared in American editions.

Miss Olive Schreiner, author of a successful recent English novel called "The Story of an African Farm," will bring out a new novel shortly. She has, it is said, insisted on her publisher adopting the system of a royalty controlled by means of stamps which an acute American has been trying to introduce in London of late. The *Athenæum* says, "We cannot say we think much of the plan."

Mr. E. S. Brooks, of the D. Lothrop Co., has received the degree of M. A. from Tufts College.

A new novel by Florence Warden entitled "Scheherezade," is to be published simultaneously at an early date in London and New York.

Mr. John P. Prendergast, the author of "The Cromwellian Settlement," has just ready for publication by Messrs. Longman, another work on "Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution," an interesting period of Irish history in relation to the Act of Settlement and its consequences.

The Marquis de Rochambeau has just completed a volume entitled "Yorktown," in which he gives a history of his experiences in America.

The death was recently announced of Jean Victor Durny, the French historian whose "Histoire de la Grece Anciennes" was crowned by the Academy.

Mr. Charles E. Merrill, who retired from the firm of Taintor Bros., Merrill & Co., publishers, a year or more ago, and his brother, Mr. Edwin C. Merrill, who has been for many years connected with the same house, have organized in New York a new firm for the publication of educational books under the name of Charles E. Merrill & Co. Among the new publications which they will have ready in the early fall is an entirely new series of writing books, prepared by practical instructors in penmanship.

Kate Greenaway's "Queen Victoria's Jubilee Garland" is announced by Messrs. Routledge. It is expected to be a great feature of the holiday season.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton has three books in hand for the coming season: one, "Some Successful Women," well expounded by its title; a second dealing with the lives of a score and a half of successful American authors; and a third a collection of poems by herself and her son, Charles K. Bolton, at present a student at Harvard.

The Philosophical Society of Berlin has awarded the prize for the best work on "The Dialectic Method of Hegel" to Herr Eugen Schmitt, of Zombar, Hungary, who has so far been known only as the author of historical writings.

Rev. W. W. Newton's new book "The Vine out of Egypt" is nearly ready (T. Whittaker, New York). We have had previous reference to this work, from which much is expected.

The London *Academy* says two American girls, Miss Gertrude Baxter and Miss Hussey, of New Bedford, Mass., have made an index to seventy-eight of the volumes of the Early English Text Society, and that they are willing to complete the remaining fifty volumes if the Society will undertake the printing of their work. "This," adds the *Academy*, "the committee will, of course, gladly do, if the specimen of the work to be sent meets with their approval."

Messrs. E. Steiger & Co. have purchased the German book business of L. W. Schmidt, New York, one of the oldest concerns in this line in the country. After business labors of more than forty years, Mr. Schmidt retires on account of ill health.

Mr. Redway, of London, has recently received judgment in his favor in the case of *Redway vs. Clarke*. The defendant, a clergyman who had written a book on tithes, gave it to the plaintiff to publish, agreeing to make up any deficiency in the expenses. It was a five shilling book, and the total sales were 155 copies. The defendant resisted payment on the ground, first, that his publisher had not printed 1,000 copies; second, that he had not bound up the entire edition; third, that he should not apply for payment before every copy had been sold off. He further alleged that Redway spent too much money in advertising, advertised in the wrong newspapers, and sent out too many press copies. The sales realized £25 7s. 6d., and the publisher's profit, therefore, was £2 10s. 8d. The Rev. Mr. Clarke can now join Mr. Besant's crowd of dissatisfied authors and excommunicate all publishers. Mr. Clarke saw all accounts and vouchers.

Prof. Robert Koch will soon publish the complete report of his journey to Egypt and India which he undertook four years ago at the instance of the German government, and which resulted in the discovery of the cholera bacillus.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

A GRAPHIC and interesting study of Franklin's labors in France, during our Revolution,—which we imagine is a chapter from the intended biography in the "American Statesmen" series,—is contributed to the *Atlantic* for September, by Prof. McMaster. There is also another representation of Philadelphia culture and critical insight, in an admirable paper by Mrs. E. R. Pennell, "A Study of Early Egotism." The serial by Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. Aldrich is full of dramatic interest, and now commands, each month, the reader's close attention.

The third part of Rebecca Harding Davis's series of papers, called "Here and There in the South," in the September *Harper's*, leads her party of travelers along the Gulf from Mobile to New Orleans, stopping at Biloxi, the health resort; at the Beauvoir plantations, to call on Jefferson Davis; and at the picturesque little villages which line the coast. The illustrations, by W. Hamilton Gibson, make the series additionally attractive.

The contributors to the September number of the *Forum* are Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior of Canada; Mrs. Craik, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" Dr. Jessop, the well-known English essayist; President Bascom, of Williams College; Prof. Young, the astronomer; Senator Ingalls, Andrew Lang, Prof. Cope, Bishop Cox, Nicholas P. Gilman, and Prof. Winchell. Senator Ingalls inveighs against the idea that women have a right to vote, and Mr. White sets forth the evidence that he and his conservative colleagues in the Dominion government are carrying it on with a union of honesty and success. Mrs. Craik gives a woman's estimate of the distinctive mental and moral characteristics of men.

It is announced that the two serial stories in *Harper's Magazine* are approaching their close, the September installment of Miss O'Meara's Russian novel, "Narka," being within two parts of the conclusion. Howells' story of Boston society, "April Hopes," which is now dealing with the *denouement* of the betrothed lovers, Dan and Alice, will also end in the November number.

John Swinton's Paper, New York, a socialistic sheet which has for some years defied probability, has at length suspended publication.

The first English edition of *Outing* will be published in London, October 1st. An Australian edition has also been arranged for.

Book News for September will begin a series of "Studies of Prominent Contemporaneous Novelists," by Maurice Thompson.

Of the magazine poetry for the month of July, 46 per cent. was written by men, 30 per cent. by women, and the remaining 24 per cent. was anonymous or signed with initials, so that the sex of the writer could not be established.

The Story of Zebheer Pasha's Life, as told by himself, is about to appear in *The Contemporary Review*. The first installment will be given in the September number.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, editor of the "Memorial Tributes" to Henry Ward Beecher, has arranged with Mrs. Beecher for a series of articles from her pen chiefly, on topics of domestic life, to be furnished simultaneously to public journals in different parts of the country. It is understood that their publication will be begun this fall.

ART NOTES.

THE Field collection of pictures, seventy-five in number, has been presented to Williams College by Mrs. John W. Field, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Field has also given to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts a miniature portrait of Judge Peters, probably by Rembrandt Peale, and the well-known Stuart portrait of Mrs. Richard Peters, together with several other pictures of less importance. These are handsome gifts and do credit to the donor, as well as to the name of her late honored husband.

Mr. John J. Boyle, the sculptor of the "Stone Age," recently returned from Europe with his family, and has settled permanently in West Philadelphia. He will build a studio there, and has already certain works in hand which he will execute as soon as his building is finished. Mr. Boyle is a valuable addition to the artistic society of Philadelphia, and will make his presence felt in the right progress of art, having strong original gifts, sound culture, and good courage, qualities especially to be appreciated in a community where the artistic spirit is still weak, timid, and subservient. His bronze group, above mentioned, is now in New York, and will probably be exhibited there before it is delivered to the Fairmount Park Art Association.

The architect of the Saratoga monument commemorating the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne is John C. Markham, of Jersey City. He is also the designer of the beautiful *bas-reliefs* with which the monument will be adorned.

A French journal prints the numbers of the works of art exhibited at the *salons* since 1872, when, of a total of 2,069, 1,530 were pictures proper and 334 sculptures and medals, until 1887, when, of a total of 5,318, 3,563 were pictures and 1,092 sculptures and medals. The highest numbers of works exhibited in the Champs Elysees were in 1880, when the total was 7,269, comprising 5,042 pictures and 731 sculptures and medals. The grand total of works of all kinds exhibited in the *salons* of the period in question is 74,408, including 54,147 pictures.

The frontispiece of the September number of the *Magazine of Art* is an engraving by C. Thibault of a painting by Palma Vecchio, called "The Daughter of Palma,"—the portrait of a beautiful young girl which appears in several of the works ascribed to that artist. The letter-press of the number, freely illustrated as usual, includes further articles in the series on "Current Art" in England, and on the pictures in the Paris *Salon*. The most notable contents, perhaps, are a description of the interior of the house of Mr. Geo. Augustus Sala, in Mecklenburgh Square, London, and a pleasant article on that picturesque old town, Tewkesbury. Mr. Sala's house is notable for its collection of bric-a-brac, the rooms being crowded with it. (London and New York: Cassell & Co.)

A gentleman of this city has a picture which he is well convinced is a portrait of Galileo, painted by Murillo. It represents the astronomer demonstrating with a globe and compass his theory of the earth's revolution, and the supposition is that he stands before the sacred congregation of the Index. It is certainly not intended to suggest the tragic incident of his recantation before that tribunal, as the face is serene and confident, showing no indication of the torture, either suffered or dreaded. It is a strong work, and well painted, and if a genuine Murillo, is valuable as an example of that master. It has a history, believed to be authentic, by which it is traced back to the Escorial, where it constituted an important number in the famed collection which Marshal Massena removed from that palace when the French were in possession of Madrid. It can hardly be claimed, however, that it is a portrait of Galileo in the sense of being a study from life, as the great philosopher was an old man when Murillo was born, and was dead and gone before the painter succeeded in winning his way to the studio of Velasquez, where he entered as a pupil in 1643. Murillo executed a few portraits about the time he was painting pot-boilers for sale at fairs and to sea captains, but in his better period he was shy of portraiture. This work is not mentioned in the list of portraits given in Sterling's annals.

Discussing the present condition of English landscape art, an article in the London *Magazine of Art* says that in the more promising work of the year there is much of the compromise and experimenting that may mark a period of transition. The result is a strik-

ing diversity of manner, together with, it must be owned, an inflexible continuance in mannerism by no means remarkable. "There are pictures that suggest nothing but an arbitrary combination of 'the dead pieces of nature,' like a child's puzzle, in which trees, hills, water, and all the parts of the material scene form a kind of mosaic or patchwork, without any aerial scheme or unifying principle. Then there are the sectional presentment and the literal transcript, both of which often possess the laborious fidelity as to detail which in effect involves the maximum of falsehood in the general aspect. The force of association, sentimental or literary, is so powerful and insinuating with the general public, that it will ensure the triumphant reception of the worst work of any painter who is shrewd enough to apply it adroitly. Everybody who studies our gallery sightseers will be ready with instances. There is for example, a picture that represents a certain romantic locality of the English coast which enjoys an immense reputation among seekers of the picturesque, not to speak of other accidental circumstances that appeal to more factitious sources of sentiment. The painting is compacted of almost every conceivable species of falsity. What is more astonishing is its failure to present even a truthful record of local facts,—such a thing might merit a sort of recognition, and yet, for the reasons referred to, a chorus of rap-ture goes up daily before this picture."

Another Statue of Liberty is to be erected for harbor illumination; Mr. Adolph Sutro, of Sutro Tunnel fame, having offered to present such a work to the city of San Francisco. The statue is to be similar to the Bartholdi figure in design, but much smaller, standing only eighteen or twenty feet in height. It is, however, to have accessory figures, and is to be located on the highest of the Twin Peaks, a thousand feet above the water. The entire group, it is said, is to be cut from a single block of stone. The name of the artist is not stated.

In old times, before the war, "mock-auctions" flourished abundantly in New York city, and the unwary were swindled outrageously by devices which the most verdant visitor could now hardly be deceived by. These auctions were in full cry during the evening, gas light being most favorable for the display of pinchbeck jewelry, bogus watches, buckeye pictures and other fraudulent wares with which bidders were victimized. The business was finally broken up by a city ordinance forbidding the holding of auction sales by gas-light. This ordinance has never been repealed and is still in force though long since forgotten and disregarded. Nearly all the great picture sales of late years have been held in the evening, and the American Art Association has several important catalogues announced to be offered by gas-light early in the coming fall. The Mayor of New York has, however notified all picture dealers and managers of galleries that no auction sales of jewelry, bric-a-brac, books, watches, silver-plate, pictures, statuary or other works of art can be held in New York city by gas-light or between the hours of six p. m. and six a. m. The dealers are taking measures to have the ordinance amended or repealed, but until that is done, the mayor says it must be obeyed.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE question as to the probability of the gas wells giving out at some time in the near future has been canvassed again recently by a party of coal operators and scientific men from Pittsburgh, who took a somewhat extended trip through the Monongahela oil-producing district for purposes of exploration. They returned convinced that there was a great falling off from the rate of flow of a year ago in most of the wells, and that the general failing of the gas wells was only a matter of a few years. Many of the wells are still up to their old mark, and many more are giving forth good amounts, but the total yield, they say, has largely decreased, and is now decreasing. As this party was largely composed of operators in coal lands their statements have been naturally discounted considerably by those interested in gas wells, and in fact these latter just as confidently assert that there has been no sensible diminution in the flow of gas. "It is an interesting question," said one of these, "but as yet the preponderance of the evidence has been in favor of the gas holding out. There are acres on acres of undeveloped gas territory within reach of Pittsburgh."

Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburgh, is one of the believers in the staying power of the gas wells. He has just obtained a patent for a system of long-distance transportation, which is expected to remove the difficulties caused by the loss of pressure through friction, without increasing the cost of pipe. This system will not only make it possible to transport gas long distances, but will decrease the danger of leakages. The chief obstacle to the transportation of gas long distances is the loss in pressure and velocity due to friction against the sides of the conduit. This loss increases with every mile traveled by the gas, so that while it is only six pounds to the mile at the beginning, it is twenty pounds to the

mile at the end of the twenty miles. Mr. Westinghouse proposes to diminish this loss by starting from the well with an eight-inch pipe, emptying into a ten-inch pipe, then into a twelve-inch pipe, then a sixteen-inch pipe, and then a twenty-inch and so on according to distance. The eight-inch pipe will receive and carry, under the diminished pressure, all that the six-inch pipe can deliver to it, and the ten-inch pipe will receive and carry all the eight-inch pipe can deliver to it and so on. By this system increased capacity makes up for the reduction of pressure, and the large flow from the well is kept up to point of delivery, so that the quantity of gas delivered in a given time is actually the same as the quantity entering the pipe at the well end.

It is announced that there will soon be made on the Pennsylvania railroad a test of certain new features in ties and rails which are now being used on the London and Northwestern Railroad. The tests will be made upon four sections between Pittsburgh and New York, one upon a level, another upon a grade, the third upon a curve and the fourth upon a beeline. Steel ties are to be used, and the rail will be held by a key resting in a chair on the tie. The chair consists of three steel strips, one of which is placed between the tie and the rail, so as to stiffen the latter locally and prevent the weight from breaking through the thin steel tie. The other two pieces of the chair hold the rail laterally. After the rail is dropped into the chair the key is driven parallel with it and holds it firmly to the gauge. The engineering department of the company is having rails made to weigh 100 pounds to the yard, which are to be put down as an experiment. These will be twenty pounds to the yard heavier than any now in use.

A series of interesting experiments has been conducted in Portsmouth Dockyard for the purpose of ascertaining the extent to which different gun metal compositions and iron and steel are affected as regards their strength and ductility by being heated to various temperatures. The practical bearing of such an inquiry is evident, as it is precisely when it is heated to a high point that the metal fire-arms and cannon is subjected to intense strains, and any great loss of strength by heating might bring the arm within the danger point. The result of the experiment went to show that with all bronzes there is a regular, but not serious decrease of strength and ductility up to a certain point, which depends to some extent upon the composition of the bronze, beyond which the strength suddenly drops to about one-half, and the ductility vanishes. This critical point for ordinary gun metals is between 300° and 400° Fah. Phosphor-bronze preserves two-thirds of its strength and one-third of its ductility up to 500° Fah.; and Muntz metal and pure copper are also fairly satisfactory in these respects. Wrought iron increases in strength up to 500° Fah., but loses in ductility up to 300° Fah.; after which an improvement begins, and lasts up to 500°. It is more ductile at atmospheric temperatures than when warmed. The strength of open-hearth steel is not affected by warming to 500° Fah., but its ductility is reduced by one-half. These figures are certainly suggestive, and may explain many cases of accidents with fire-arms that were considered safe beyond a doubt.

Nature (French) says that one of the simplest and at the same time one of the most efficient of barometers is a spider's web. When there is a prospect of rain or wind, the spider shortens the filaments from which its web is suspended and leaves things in this state as long as the weather is variable. If the insect elongates its threads, it is a sign of fine calm weather, the duration of which may be judged of by the length to which the threads are let out. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain but if, on the contrary, it keeps at work during a rain; the latter will not last long, and will be followed by fine weather. Other observations have taught that the spider makes changes in its web every twenty-four hours, and that if such changes are made in the evening, just before sunset, the night will be clear and beautiful.

Dr. Goldscheider of Berlin, whose researches on the hot and cold sensations of the skin have gained him considerable reputation, has recently published the following results of some experiments which he made to determine the length of the time necessary to perceive these sensations. The observations were made on parts equally sensitive to heat and cold, and with intensities of heat and cold equally different from the temperature of the part. The time of contact was recorded electrically by means of a metallic button fixed to the skin. Contact with a cold point was felt on the face after 13.5, on the arm after 18, on the abdomen after 22, on the knee after 25, hundredths of a second. The sensation of a hot point was felt on the same surfaces after 19, 27, 62, and 79 hundredths of a second respectively. This great difference in time has an important theoretical bearing on the physiology of dermal sensations.

The Sedgwick Mainspring Co., of Chicago, has now in operation a very interesting application of electricity to the arts. It consists of tempering watch springs by means of the electric cur-

rent. The current is obtained from a one-light dynamo, the conductors from which lead to an ordinary oil tempering bath. One of the conductors connects with a point within the oil bath, and the other to a point without. The piece of flat soft steel wire that is to be tempered to the blue color is fed under the contact point on the outside of the bath first and then under the one on the inside. When it reaches the latter the circuit is complete, and the wire immediately and uniformly becomes heated. Several advantages are claimed for this process of tempering. The chief one is that the steel does not have time to oxidize after it has been heated to the proper color before it is under cover of the oil, and consequently that the steel wire is of the same thickness when it is tempered as it was before it entered the process. The heating is uniform throughout the length of the spring, and there is less liability of defective spots. The process is a rapid one, the springs being heated and passing into the bath at the rate of four inches a second.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- MY CONFESSION AND THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST'S TEACHING. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian. Pp. 242. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- THRALDOM. A Novel. By Julian Sturgis. Pp. 246. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SLANDER. By Edna Lyall. Pp. 119. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS. Illustrated. New Edition of 1887. Pp. 116. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- MARK LOGAN. The Bourgeois. By Mrs. John H. Kinzie. Pp. 678. Paper. \$0.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- BEECHER AS A HUMORIST. Selections from the Published Works of Henry Ward Beecher. Compiled by Eleanor Kirk. Pp. 213. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.
- THE ROMANCE OF THE CANONESS. A Life History. By Paul Heyse. From the German by J. M. Percival. Pp. 265. Paper. \$0.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- HIS HELPMATE. By Frank Barrett. Pp. 256. Paper. \$0.30. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- TEN GREAT EVENTS IN HISTORY. Compiled and Arranged by James Johannot. Pp. 264. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- HEALTH LESSONS. A Primary Book. By Jerome Walker, M. D. Pp. 194. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- STORIES OF HEROIC DEEDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. By James Johannot. Pp. 148. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Prepared on a New and Original Plan. By John D. Quackenbush, A. M., M. D., [and nine others.] With Engravings, Diagrams and Maps. Pp. 140. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER. By John R. Munick. Pp. 253. Paper. ("Fireside Series.") \$0.25. Chicago: J. S. Ogilvie & Co.

DRIFT.

THE scientific world is made poorer by the death of Dr. Spencer Fullerton Baird, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and United States commissioner of fish and fisheries. He died at his summer residence at Wood's Holl, Mass., on the 19th inst., having been in ill health for several months.

Dr. Baird was born in Reading, Pa., February 3, 1823, was graduated at Dickinson College, studied natural history, and took the medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He was made professor of natural sciences in Dickinson College in 1845, and a few years later professor of chemistry. When only 27 years old he was appointed assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and after the death of Professor Henry, in 1878, he became full secretary. He was appointed commissioner of fish and fisheries in 1871, and to this work he has devoted most of his life since. It is doubtful if in his special field he was equalled by any living naturalist. The value of his work has been recognized throughout the civilized world. He has been awarded medals and decorations by foreign powers, and has been made an honorary member of the scientific associations of the world. Dr. Baird has left behind him an imperishable monument, not alone in the immensely valuable collections he has made, but in his literary works. A complete bibliography of his writings was published in 1882, and included nearly 1,200 titles, to which probably 100 have since been added. His works include the editing of the "Iconographic Encyclopedia," "The Birds of North America," "Mammals of North America," "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution." More recently, in connection with F. M. Brewer and R. Ridgway, he has been engaged on a "History of North American Birds." He was also the scientific editor of Harper & Brothers' periodicals from 1870 to 1878. He has also edited the annual reports of the Smithsonian since 1878 and the various elaborate and valuable reports of the United States Fish commission.

"Volapuk," the new universal language, was the subject of an interesting lecture by Colonel Charles E. Sprague, at University building, New York, on the evening of the 15th inst. Volapuk, Colonel Sprague said, means world-speech, but this is not a good name, as the language is not intended to be spoken among the people of any nation, but only to be used in correspondence among people of different nations. "International language" would be a better term. Attempts to make a common language date back to about the year 1500 A. D. The fault of all of them has been

that they tried to embody a system of philosophy. The present system, Volapuk, was devised by Father Schleyer, a German priest, and published in 1881. It now has 100,000 students in Europe, six periodicals are devoted to it, and about sixty societies are striving to introduce it. It aims to embody what is best in all the great languages with none of their bad points and as English is more widely spoken than any other tongue, Volapuk is forty per cent. English. There are no irregular verbs and no irregular inflections. The effort is made to have no sounds that are absent or defective in any language, and on this plan "R," the English "H," and "TH," and the German "CH" are all left out. All plurals are formed with a. Thus, the plural of "sheep," which is spelled in Volapuk "jip," is "jips." "I" is translated "ob," and "we" is accordingly "obs."

The Jacksonville *Times-Union*, which is the leading Democratic paper in Florida, declares that "there never has been a time since the reestablishment of the mail service, directly after the war, when the mail service of Florida was as rotten, disorganized, demoralized, and untrustworthy as it is to-day." Innumerable letters and papers are utterly lost in transit, and deliveries are tardy and irregular, while complaints sent to Washington are ignored. "The trouble," continues the *Times-Union*, "is not only that trained and experienced officials and clerks have been replaced by inexperienced greenhorns, but the discipline of the service seems to be utterly relaxed."

"I am able to say," writes Mr. E. L. Godkin of the New York *Evening Post and Nation* to the *Nineteenth Century*, "both as the result of long observation of the American press and of particular inquiries, that there is no American newspaper in New York, except the two which I edit myself, edited by an Irishman, or which has an Irishman among its leader writers."

"The railway between Corinth and Ægium on the Corinthian gulf is now completed," says the *Levant Herald* of August 2d. "MM. Tricoupis and Theotokis, the minister of marine and others, went by train last Sunday week and inspected this portion of the line. It will be opened to the public shortly. The remaining section between Ægium and Patras will, it is stated, be finished in about three months, and then if a line of steamers is established between Patras and Brindisi, London can be reached within four days from Athens."

The general meeting of the American Social Science Association for 1887 will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., from the 5th to the 10th of September, inclusive, opening at 10 p. m., September 5th, with an address by the President, Carroll D. Wright, of Boston. The department of education will meet on Tuesday, September 6th; the health department on Wednesday, September 7th; the department of jurisprudence on Thursday, September 8th, and the social economy department on Friday, September 9th.

A telegram from Knoxville, Tenn., says that "a careful enumeration," completed on August 20, shows that the population of that city is 36,707, an increase of nearly four hundred per cent. over the population shown by the Federal census of 1880. Knoxville contains 26,965 white inhabitants and 9,742 colored. This is said to be the largest proportion of white population of any city in the South.

A statue of Cuauhtemoc, the last of the Aztec emperors, was unveiled August 21, on the Plaza del Reforma, in the City of Mexico, by President Diaz. An address in the Aztec language was delivered by Francesco del Pazo. When the statue was unveiled "the spectators cast flowers upon the pedestal in such profusion as almost to hide it." Very few Mexicans of Spanish descent were present, but thousands of Indians, many of them from some distance from the capital, gathered to take part in the ceremonies.

Our total exports of merchandise during the twelve months which ended on July 31st last were valued at \$712,768,560, against \$686,571,975 during the twelve months preceding. Our total imports of merchandise during the twelve months which ended on July 31st amounted in value to \$693,160,381, against \$641,975,743 during the preceding twelve months.

The forthcoming annual report of the appointment division of the First Assistant Postmaster General's office for the year ending June 30, 1887, will show that 13,079 postmasters of all grades have been appointed during the year. In 1886 the number of appointments was 22,747, and in 1885, 9,547—a total of 45,373. The total number of Post Offices of all grades July 1, 1887, was 55,157. This exceeds every previous record in the line of making the offices spoils for the victors.

The colossal bust of Goethe, presented in 1873 to the reestablished University of Strassburg by one hundred and twenty-four of the most eminent literary and scientific men of Germany, has been permanently placed in the grounds surrounding the new University building, in the interior of which no suitable room for the bust could be found. Goethe, as is well known, studied for some time in the old University of Strassburg. His name is still to be found graven into the wall of the tower.

It is stated that the axe and fire are fast exterminating the hemlock, which has hitherto been abundant in Maine and in the maritime provinces of Canada. The liability of the tree to be blown down on account of its bushy top causes windfalls which sometimes cover considerable areas, over which fires rage furiously. The lateral roots run near the surface to a great distance, and when the tree is blown down they bring up large masses of earth. In a windfall the trunks, tops, and the clumps of earth brought up by the roots form a tangle through which one can make only little progress.

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OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth:

Section 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight, the four qualifications for voters, which read as follows:

"If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least on month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If 22 years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months, and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

"Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere:

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The Legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Published by order of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII. of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

Section 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:*

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designated as Article XIX. as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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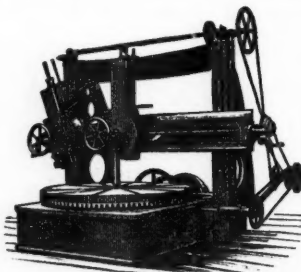
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